

REVISION OF THE GENUS PTOCHIOMERA SAY
(HEMIPTERA, LYGAEIDAE)

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In Enumer. Hemipt., IV, 1874, p. 152, Stal gives a synopsis of the species of Ptochiomera known up to that time from the Nearctic and Neotropical realms. The characters for distinguishing the genus he states on p. 144 as follows: "Second and third ventral segments destitute of stridulatory vittæ. Anterior lobe of the pronotum not at all or not more than doubly longer than posterior lobe. Head scarcely or very slightly exserted, suddenly or somewhat suddenly contracted behind the eyes, post-ocular space shorter or subequally long as space between eyes and antennæ. Hemelytra strongly punctate. Clavus punctate in three regular series; body less long, oblong or hardly elongate; scutellum at least behind middle furnished with a median longitudinal obtuse carina."

Now, although these characters do set off this genus as understood by Stal from the closely related genera of the Myodochini, I find as a result of a recent study of this aggregate of species that it should be broken up into four well marked genera. These four genera are distinguished from each other by as equally well marked characters as those separating such genera as *Ligyrocoris*, *Orthaea*, *Zeredoneus* and *Heraeus*. Fortunately three of these already have a name in the literature.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERA

1. Antennæ relatively long and slender; second and third segments filiform, the former longer than the latter; fore tibia of the male nearly straight, either mutic or armed with a small preapical tooth. (Type *E. minima* Guerin.)..... **Exptochiomera** n. gen.
2. Antennæ relatively short, more or less incrassate, sometimes clavate..... 2
2. Antennæ scarcely clavate, provided with short erect hairs; nude, subshining; pronotum strongly constricted between the two lobes, the anterior one four times longer than the posterior one (brachypterous

- form); fore femora strongly incrassate; fore tibia of the male strongly curved and armed with a preapical tooth. Most commonly brachypterous. (Type *C. ferruginea* Stal.).....**Carpilis** Stal
- Antennæ more or less clavate, without erect hairs; fore femora not so strongly incrassate; fore tibia of the male straight either armed or unarmed 3
3. Third segment of the antennæ more incrassate than the fourth; nude, subshining; pronotum strongly constricted between the two lobes; fore tibia of the male unarmed. (Type *P. nodosa* Say.).....**Ptochiomera** Say
- Third segment of the antennæ less incrassate than fourth; dull fusc ferrugineous, rather densely sericeous; pronotum rather feebly constricted between the lobes. Brachypterous. (Type *S. puberula* Stal.) **Sisamnes** Distant

Exptochiomera new genus

1. Fore tibia of male unarmed; head and pronotum nude, subshining; pronotum not strongly constricted between the two lobes. Small, somewhat depressed species. Tex. (Stal); Ariz.**fuscicornis** Stal
- Fore tibia of male armed with a small preapical tooth; head and pronotum either tomentose or sericeous; pronotum strongly constricted between the two lobes..... 2
2. Costal margins strongly concavely arcuate before the middle; head and pronotum somewhat tomentose; anterior lobe of the pronotum strongly inflated dorsally. Robust for the genus. Mex., Guat., Panama (Distant); Arizona**formosa** Dist.
- Costal margins obsoletely sinuate before the middle; head and pronotum sericeous; anterior lobe of the pronotum not inflated dorsally..... 3
3. Head and pronotum rather sparsely sericeous, subshining; pronotum more strongly constricted between the two lobes. Larger species. Cuba (Guerin), Fla., Tex. (= ? *albomaculata* Dist.).....**minima** Guerin
- Head and pronotum more densely sericeous, dull; pronotum less strongly constricted between the lobes. Smaller species. Mex. (Stal), Grenada, W. Ind. (Uhler); Mex., Guat., Panama (Distant).....**oblonga** Stal

Note: To this genus also belong *caeca* Distant from Guatemala; *fæda* and *quadrivittata* Stal from Brazil; *tumens* Stal from Colombia; *japonica* Distant from Japan, and *albomaculata* Distant from Guatemala. The latter seems to me to be a synonym of *minima* Guerin.

Genus **Carpilis** Stal

1. Antennal segments 1 to 4 strongly incrassate, with third segment one-half the length of basal one; humeral angles pale. Only brachypterous form known. Fla. (Blatchley).....**barberi** Blatchley
- Antennal segments 2 and 3 not so strongly incrassate as 1 and 4, third segment little shorter than basal; humeral angles concolorous. Pterido-

dimorphous. Tex. (Stal), Me., L. Is., Adirondaack Mts., N. Y.
 **ferruginea** Stal

Genus **Ptochiomera** Say

The only included species is *nodosa* Say, readily distinguished by the characters given in the key, chief of which are: the unarmed fore tibia of the male, nude shining body, the black anterior lobe of the pronotum as well as the last two segments of the antennæ sharply contrasting with the general stramineous color. The enlargement of the third segment of the antenna is more noticeable in the female. United States (Say); from Mass. south to Fla. and west to Mo., Kans., and Texas.

Genus **Sisamnes** Distant

1. Antennæ distinctly clavate, second segment evidently shorter than third; fore tibia of the male unarmed. Only brachypterous forms known. Col. (Uhler); Utah, Neb., Kans., Mo., Long Is., N. Y., N. J.
 **clavigera** Uhler
- Antennæ not so distinctly clavate, second segment of antenna longer than third; fore tibia of male armed with a preapical tooth. (= *antennata* Van Duz. and ?*Sisamnes contractus* Distant.) Tex. (Stal); Fla. (Van Duzee); Guatemala for *contractus* (Dist.); Ariz. (Barber); Col. (Uhler) **puberula** Stal

Note: To this genus apparently belongs *P. annulicollis* Berg. Argentina.